1	2	3	4
8.	Scheme for Artificial recharge to ground water in Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai	8.97	Completed
9.	Project on recharge to ground water construction of sub-surface dyke in Thiruchirapalli district	13.00	Under progress
10.	Scheme proposal for implementation of rain water harvesting in Collectorate complex, Ramanathapuram.	14.20	Under progress
	Total	161.14	

Problem of flood and drought in the country

1024. SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the problem of certain areas in the country facing problem of floods while other areas registering perpetual drought;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to solve the problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Various measures that are necessary and are being taken by the Central & State Government to address the problem of recurring floods include structural measures as well as non-structural measures. The structural measures of flood management include constructing embankments, reservoirs, channel improvements, anti-crosion spurs etc. The non-structural measures include flood plain zoning, flood proofing, disaster preparedness, flood forescating and warning etc. Similarly the drought mitigation measures being adopted by the Central/State Governments are in the form of short-term, medium-term and long-term. The short-term measures include execution of labour-oriented schemes, transportation of water for drinking purposes

from outside regions, monitoring of ground water, and allowing temporary mining of ground water, monitoring water level in reservoirs and strict control on releases. The medium-term measures include rainwater harvesting and watershed management; and water management in irrigated agriculture. The long-term measures include planning and creation of surface water storage for drought mitigation. In addition, in order to effectively tackle the problems of floods & droughts, the Ministry of Water Resoures, then known as the Ministry of Irrigation, formulated a National Perspective Plan for water resources development in 1980 which envisages inter linkages among Peninsular Rivers and Himalayan Rivers for optimum utilisation of water resources. The Government of India has established the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 1982 as an autonomous societry to carryout water balance and other studies and prepare feasibility reports. NWDA has identified 30 links under the national perspective for preparation of the feastbility reports and has completed feasibility reports of 8 links.

Expenditure on watershed programme in Kashmir

1025. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that enormous amount of money has been invested in Kashmir under watershed development programme; and

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that the funds have been misused and misappropriated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) The Department of Land Resources under the Ministry of Rural Development is administering two area development programme *viz.* Drought-Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP). These programmes are implemented in pre-identified areas on watershed basis and aim at drought proofing and controlling desertification by regeneration of depleted natural resource base. Both these programmes are under implementation in Jammu & Kashmir. The watershed approach has been adopted since 1995-96. The number of projects sanctioned and the quantum of funds released so far to the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1995-96 is as under: